

gams and one for Cryptogams, whose duty it shall be to prepare complete and accurate lists of all the plants, native, naturalized and adventive, occurring within one hundred miles of New York City, and to have such lists published, with as much description and illustration as they shall deem best, and as the funds obtainable for the purpose shall warrant.

9—Donations and Bequests

All donations and bequests shall be appropriated to the object designated by the donor; and the amount and description of each donation, with the name of the donor, shall be registered in a book kept for that purpose, and in the minutes of the Club.

10—Amendments to the By-Laws

Amendments to the By-Laws shall be prepared in writing and referred to a committee, which shall report them at the next regular meeting, and such amendments may be voted on, at the same or any subsequent meeting.

FIELD TRIPS OF THE CLUB

The first field meeting of the 1933 season was scheduled to be held on the grounds of The New York Botanical Garden on Feb. 12. At the hour of starting with the thermometer at 15°, the eighteen members and friends who had gathered for the study of leaf scars, elected to spend part of the morning indoors.

Here were examined comfortably many twigs of native trees and shrubs that showed interesting or conspicuous leaf scars. In addition to the well known species usually seen on a ramble in New York City region were added rare or exotic examples such as:—

Cedrela sinensis, the False Cedar from the Orient, *Asimina triloba*, the Papaw, *Koelreuteria paniculata*, the Varnish Tree; *Leitneria floridana*, Cork-wood; *Ginkgo biloba*, the Ginkgo Tree; *Phellodendron amurense*, Amur Cork-Tree; Magnolia species, *Zanthorhiza apiifolia*, Yellow-root; *Aralia elata*, Japanese Angelica-Tree; *Aesculus parviflora*, the small-flowered buckeye; and *Rhus canadensis*, the fragrant sumac. *Rhus Toxicodendron*, Poison Ivy and *Rhus vernix*, Poison Sumac, were closely scanned, but under glass!

The short walk that followed the indoor period led the party over freshly cleared pathways whereon it seemed best to remain rather than to defile the 8.6 inches of snow lately fallen in a crystal mantle over the Garden. A visit to the Barred Owl, the sight of other winter birds and their unmarred tracks and the winter blooming witch-hazels:—*Hamamelis japonica*, Japanese Witch-Hazel; *H. mollis*, Chinese Witch-Hazel; *H. Vernalis*, Vernal Witch-Hazel and the Japanese Pussy Willows concluded a morning that developed into one of the few perfect winter days of the year.

HELENE LUNT

LICHEN EXCURSION AT ANDOVER, NEW JERSEY

The field trip, for the study of lichens, in the limestone region in southern Sussex County, New Jersey, on March 5, led by Mrs. Gladys P. Anderson, was very instructive to members of the club interested in this class of plants. Mrs. Anderson had a revised field key to the foliose Physciaceae, and search

of ledges and earth and trees yielded the following species. *P. speciosa*, rather common on this limestone region; *P. Caesia*, *hypoleuca*, *tribacea*, *stellaris*, varieties *radia* and *rosulata*; *P. aquila detonsa*; *obscura*, and *lithotea*.

Other lichens found were the tiny, bright yellow *Candelaria concolor*, the gelatinous brown *Collema pulposum*, *Cladonia furcata*, *C. mitrula*, *C. coniocraea*, the ubiquitous *C. cristatella*; *C. chlorophora*, forms *simplex*, *carphophora* and *pterygota*; *Solorina saccata* was not found, the site where Mrs. Anderson had previously seen it being now occupied by a new camp. Interesting crustose lichens were *Lecidea Russellii*, and *Candelariella vitellina*. *Dermatocarpon miniatum* was occasional on wet limestone. The territory examined is close to a fault line at the border of the limestone and the gneiss, and it was noticeable that the limestone area was richer in lichens than the gneiss a few hundred yards east. Then, too, the limestone bore characteristic ferns, *Camptosorus rhizophyllus*, *Pellaea atropurpurea*, and *Asplenium Ruta-muraria*, which were absent from the pre-Cambrian rocks eastward.

RAYMOND H. TORREY

PALISADES IN VICINITY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON BRIDGE
SUNDAY, MARCH 12, 1933

The unusually cold weather during the ten days immediately preceding this walk was discouraging to early blossoms. On March 11th the temperature (15°) was the lowest on record for that date. Ponds and pools were covered with ice. *Stellaria media*, in a cranny of the rocks of the Palisades, was the only plant found in blossom. Trees and shrubs, therefore, engaged most of our attention. Among those examined, besides the various species of oaks, were *Cornus florida*, *Viburnum prunifolium*, *Fraxinus americana*, *Celtis occidentalis*, *Carya ovata*, *Carya alba*, *Carpinus caroliniana*, and *Liquidambar Styraciflua*. The last was especially abundant on the top of the cliffs north of the bridge. In the same locality were found many egg cases of the praying mantis.

Dried fruits or seed capsules of *Ailanthus glandulosa*, *Robinia Pseudo-Acacia*, *Paulownia tomentosa*, *Clethra alnifolia*, *Verbascum Thapsus*, *Verbascum Blattaria* and *Cuscuta Gronovii* were collected. Among the rocks near the river were found *Spirogyra* and *Fucus*.

Six members and eleven guests were present.

ETHEL SAVACOOLO

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CLUB

MEETING OF JANUARY 3, 1933

The meeting was called to order at the American Museum of Natural History at 8:15 P.M. by President Sinnott. There were 25 members present.

Miss Elizabeth M. Schutt, 280 Gregory Avenue, Passaic, N. J. and Miss Myrtle H. Waterfall, 158 Gregory Avenue, Passaic, N. J. were unanimously elected to membership in the club.

Reports of the Secretary, Treasurer, Editor of the BULLETIN and Editor of TORREYA were read and approved. The report of the Business Manager was that business was bad.

In the absence of Dr. Denslow, Dr. Merrill made brief comment on the Local Herbarium which he reports has more than doubled by the gift of the Ferguson Herbarium, the Mackenzie Herbarium, and a number of recent additions by Mr. Moldenke. The collection is now approximately 40,000 sheets and is housed in the steel cases provided by Dr. Ferguson. Dr. Merrill states that this coming winter a census will be made, giving the exact count of the material in it. It is a good representative collection of the flowering plants and mosses. The local collections of fresh-water algae, lichens and fungi have not yet been placed in the Local Herbarium, but there is ample space for them. Mr. Torrey brought up the question whether popular guides to these last groups might not be published by the Torrey Botanical Club. Dr. Harper and others strongly seconded this proposal.

In the absence of Dr. Gager, no report was made by the Delegate to the Council of the New York Academy of Sciences.

As Representative of the Club on the Council of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Dr. Dodge reported that he attended the annual meeting.

Mr. Raymond Torrey reported verbally on the field trips of the year.

Dr. J. S. Karling, for the Entertainment Committee, stated that the finances for that committee are now better than in previous years, reporting a deficit of seven dollars at the particular moment he spoke. He stated that at the down-town meetings the committee served an average of thirty-nine and one-half people at each meeting.